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many, among the multitude of common workers you will find today jealousy of America. If any altercation arose between the nations just mentioned we feel sure a popular vote would surprise and chagrin the peace lovers. The cause of their distrust of America is very likely that of Charles Lamb for a certain fellow. "I—I—I—hate that man," said Lamb. "Why do you hate him?" asked his friend; "you do not know him." Replied Lamb, with rare good sense: "That's why I hate." If what Jeremy Bentham called mischief on a large scale is to cease among the nations, it is high time that we undertook to spread among the commoners of Europe the right thought of the Republic. Let ignorance persist, and we shall yet "reel back into the beast" as the result of new and unexpected wars.

Upon what does the average European base his idea of America? He judges America by the liberal samples that are sent over every year under the name of tourists. He watches them rush into cathedrals, even in the midst of solemn worship, talking loudly and caring nothing apparently for the sanctities of the place set apart for the worship of God. He meets them in the shops no better mannered. If he understands English, he hears them talking of the superiority of America in a boasting manner which angers him. Our European brother notes their hurry from one great work of art to another in a wild scurry to do it all and have done with it today. Is it any wonder that he comes to think of the Americans as crude, ignorant, and provoking!

We have often thought of the great fleet of ships that cross the Atlantic as vessels of peace, bringing the nations nearer and nearer together. We have thought of low rates of passage as a boon to the cause of peace, just as Elihu Burritt felt ocean penny post would be one great step toward universal peace. But sometimes these ships carry war germs. Rev. William C. Gannett tells of "unconscious promoters of peace." There are also unconscious promoters of war. These hundreds and thousands of tourists who enter Europe are not intending to spread discord. They are good-natured and good-intentioned for the most part, and far better educated than the Europeans who casually meet them imagine. Thoughtlessness is their great crime. But verily, I believe that these tourists increase the war tension and make the words of Emerson still untrue. He said: "War is on its last legs."

There is a goodly proportion of school teachers, professors, and ministers in this multitude who cross season by season, and they can be reached and influenced. Here is new work for the propagandists that waits to be done and will quickly prove fertile. A few of our prominent men go to Europe and the Orient on errands of peace. Think what it would mean if all the thousands who go to Europe this summer were each to become a peace emissary! What if every American who goes abroad should go anxious to show respect for the customs and reverence for the institutions of the country which he enters! What if each American traveler went with the thought in mind of winning those Europeans that he met to a new understanding of what America really is and of her deep-seated desire to become a friend and brother to the nations beyond her!

Not only do the Europeans find out but a few, and those often wrong, things about the tourists, but the

travelers themselves learn far less of the life of the countries than they should. It has become the thing to follow in the beaten track—to see certain historic buildings, certain important art galleries in the chief cities. Consult the average tourist returned home, and ask him how certain cities are meeting the housing problem; ask them about the methods of transportation in the rush hours; concerning industrial hygiene and labor insurance; about social settlements, charities, public relief, children's work, etc. I venture you will find them grossly ignorant of most of these things.

How shall these tourists be made into peace ambassadors? In a short, attractive leaflet suggest the right attitude, the desirable conduct for a visitor in Europe. Note concisely the reasons for their rightly representing their home land. Bid them seek every opportunity while abroad to meet and know better their brothers in other lands. Mention the desirability of not only studying art, but also life. Suggest the inspection of industrial plants, social institutions, and organizations for human betterment. Let one of these illuminating brochures be placed in the state-room of each outgoing ship, and I venture to believe that some new miracles looking toward peace and brotherhood will be wrought in the next few years. The steamship companies will without doubt lend their co-operation, for this will mean happy trips for those who travel, and, more, the Europeans who become acquainted with this truer American type will be anxious themselves to visit America and know more of her and her people. The Bureau of University Travel, the New York University School of Commerce, and perhaps other agencies, are already conducting trips that study economics.

In days past Crusaders started on long journeys armed with swords. Today there is a new crusade, and the men and women of the ranks are armed with little red guide-books, cameras, and sun-shades. We ask that the importance of this latest crusade be not overlooked. We ask that these pilgrims carry the weapons of peace, promulgating the new gospel of brotherhood. Not insignificant will be their words, not unnoticed their actions. Their words and deeds, as they hurry from city to city, will find soil as little mustard seeds, and lo! when they have grown in human hearts we shall find the great tree of peace sufficient to shelter the nations.

Let the great ambassadors go with their learning to the courts, but let also the hundreds and thousands go with the same great message to win the commoners of Europe to a new respect and a new love for our own America!

Eugenics and Militarism.

Prof. Vernon Kellogg, of Leland Stanford University, has an informing article in the July *Atlantic* entitled "Eugenics and Militarism." The following abstract gives in no sense an adequate presentation of Professor Kellogg's thought. But the facts as given will be welcomed by our workers in the field:

The problem of eugenics is the problem of good breeding of the human species. It is good Darwinian doctrine that the overproduction of individuals and their reduction by death to a fractional part of the original number is one of the basic conditions of progress. But the advantage of mortality depends upon the impartiality of the application of its causes.

Military selection is not impartial and is as far as possible removed from natural selection. An army is not a general but a selected representation of a population.

Forty per cent of those applying for admission to the English army are refused because of physical unfitness. Furthermore, the requirements being known, many of the physically unfit do not present themselves. In other words, out of every one hundred men who offer to enlist in the British army only forty are accepted. The same is practically true of France and Prussia.

Military selection occurs chiefly before the fighting begins, and results in the temporary or permanent removal from the general population of a special part of it, and the deliberate exposure of this part to death and disease.

For every man thus removed from the general population at least one other man, falling below the standard, has been retained in the civil population.

France has more than one-half million men in actual service; Germany 800,000, which is more than 5 per cent of each country's men between the ages of 18 and 35. France now takes annually into military service two out of three of all her young men arriving each year at military age.

Ammon has shown that if, of two types in a population, one has an average birth rate of 3.3 and the other a birth rate of but one-tenth more, the second class will in only twenty-three and one-half generations be double the number of the other in the mixed population. Seeck finds the decline of Rome to have been due not to actual reduction of numbers in the Empire, but to the race-deteriorating results of continued war through the removal from the population by military selection of its best male reproducing element. Napoleon had to reduce by one inch the minimum height, set by Louis XIV in 1701, in order to accomplish his conscription plans in 1799. In 1804 he lowered it two inches more—a total of three inches below the original standard. It remained at this figure until the Restoration, when in 1818 it was raised by one inch and a quarter. Napoleon found it necessary to reduce the figure of military age also. French boys coming of age in 1830 were an inch taller than those of the earlier generation, born in war time.

The racial character of the next generation is inevitably influenced by any factor that increases or decreases the part played in race propagation by any selected type of the population.

In times of war disease has always reaped a far greater harvest of deaths and permanent bodily breakdown than have the bullets and bayonets of battle. The 20 per cent of mortality by gun-fire at Austerlitz and Wagram, Moscow, Lutzen, Magenta, Solferino, and Waterloo was increased by disease in the same campaigns to the appalling proportion of 60 and even 70 per cent.

The British losses in the Crimea in two and one-half years were 3 per cent by gun-fire and 20 per cent by disease.

Venereal disease is a scourge fostered especially by militarism. It is the cause of more hospital admissions among soldiers than any other disease. It caused 31.8 per cent of the total military inefficiency in the British army in 1910. The United States army has twice as

many hospital admissions for this same cause. In 1910 one in ten of the British army who were admitted to the hospital were infected with venereal disease.

War and military service are dysgenic in their effect.

We have in figures a quantitative measure of the hereditary effect of military selection. It is a race-deteriorating effect; the kind of effect that above almost any other makes an obstacle in human evolutionary advance. The most economical and most positive factor in human progress is good breeding. Race deterioration comes chiefly from its opposite, bad breeding. Militarism encourages bad breeding.

The Union of International Societies.

By Walter Schücking.

(Translated for the ADVOCATE OF PEACE from "Korrespondenz" of June 20, 1913).

From the 15th to the 19th of June there was a meeting in Ghent and Brussels of the second World Congress of International Associations. This event deserves notice in Germany also.

More than 100 years ago, when the old German Empire broke up, the Germans gave up their cosmopolitan dreams, which the Napoleonic era proved to be most inopportune. In opposition there arose a mighty state. The cosmopolitanism of the scholars was a product of an ideal which far preceded actual development. The finished century then brought us the nation, and German people will know how to maintain that. It would be a mistake, however, should we in a nationalism now become a matter of course, because of the retarded growth we made over a hundred years since, refuse to recognize that today an organization of civilized nations is really about to be accomplished.

Adolf Wagner said at the last Evangelist-Socialist Congress that people ought no longer to recoil at the word socialism, so like is it to internationalism. Scarcely a province of human activity is today free from the struggle for international co-operation. It was, therefore, a happy thought for the theory and practice of internationalism when the eminent Belgian senator, La Fontaine, brought about in 1910 the first World Congress of International Associations. One hundred and thirty-two international organizations joined it immediately.

From that came the founding of a separate union of international societies, with a central office in Brussels, which will be ably conducted by the untiring Senator La Fontaine. Thence the call went out to a new World Congress of International Societies.

In order to show how fruitful the whole undertaking must be for the societies represented, we will in this article bring into prominence from the abundant program of the congress only one point, namely, the regulation of the legal standing of international organizations.

It is interesting in this connection to see how conditions always precede laws. Up to this time we have in the legal systems of the countries only *national* subjects, individuals, or legal entities.

The Catholic Church, for example, is really an international organization, yet nowhere would it be recognized as a legal subject, because the national systems of